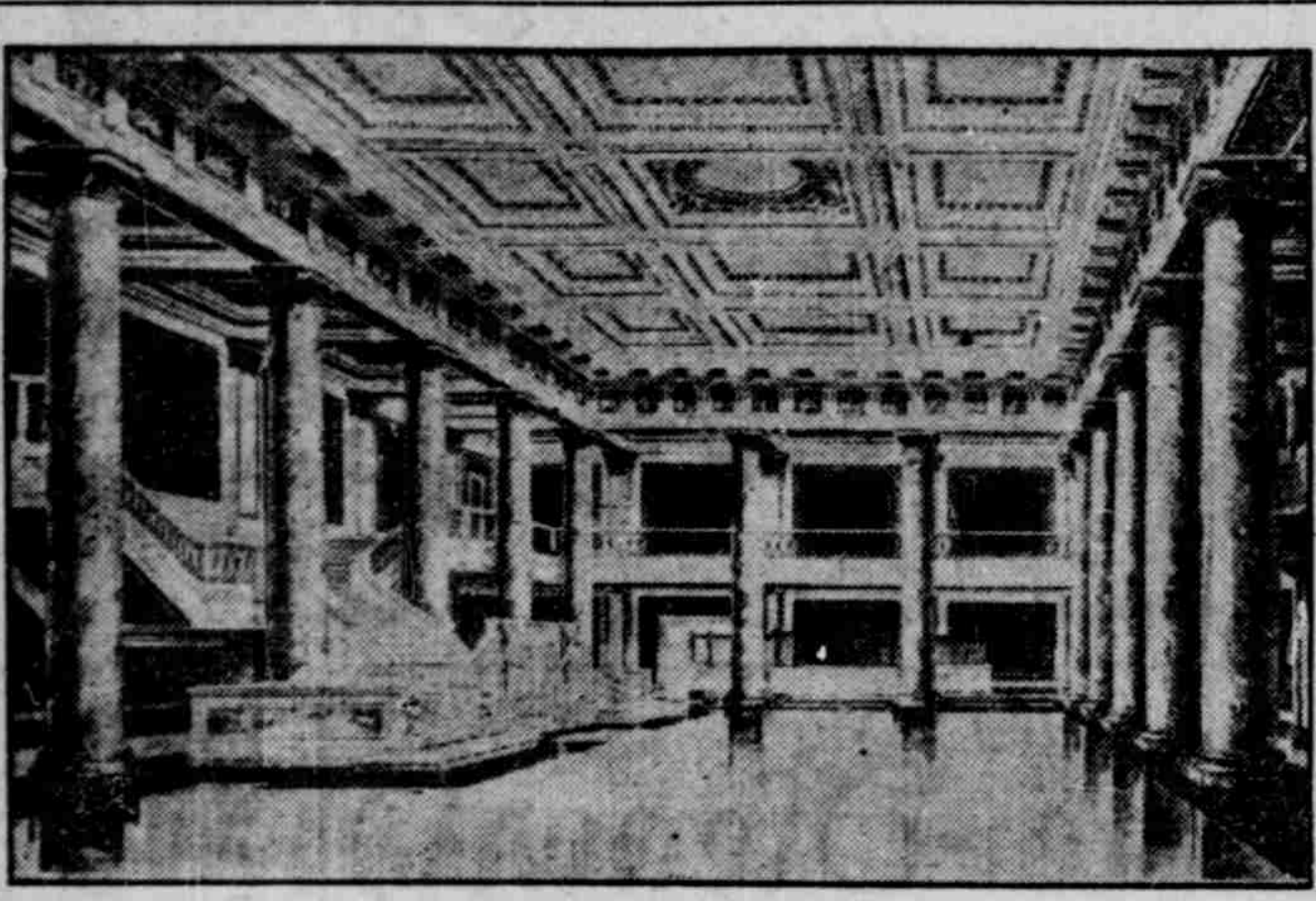


# Magnificent New Claypool Will Open To-Morrow



VIEW OF THE LOBBY

"Indianapolis, May 16.  
"Navarre Hotel, New York, N. Y.:  
"Claypool Hotel will open Monday evening, May 18. Please post."  
"HENRY W. LAWRENCE."



The above message and 499 like it have announced to the traveling public the opening of Indianapolis' newest hotel, an event toward which the commercial men who make Indianapolis and the people of this city and of the State as well have been looking forward with keen anticipation for the past six months. When the work on the new hotel was started July 25, two years ago, it was thought that it would be ready for the public not later than the middle of last December, but the work was delayed from time to time by strikes, failures of subcontractors and other unavoidable causes, until the opening comes five months after the date originally set.

At last, however, the hopes and plans and labors of proprietor, architect and builder have reached their fruition and the Claypool stands completed, a model hotel in every respect, without a superior in the United States, and it stands as a monument to the enterprise and genius of one man—Henry W. Lawrence—the president of the Indiana Hotel Company, which has built the hotel.

Mr. Lawrence came to Indianapolis fifteen years ago as the proprietor of the Spencer House, on South Illinois street, which he still owns. He made the Spencer House one of the most profitable hotel properties in the country, and in a few years he began casting around for something larger. There were rumors to the effect that E. F. Claypool, who owned the grounds and building of the old Bates House, the site of the Claypool contemplated building a new hotel, and in 1896 he purchased the Bates of Louis Reibold. He managed the Bates successfully for a couple of years, and then began

talking to Mr. Claypool about a new hotel. He found that Mr. Claypool was not anxious to build the hotel himself, but that he would sell or lease the ground if Mr. Lawrence would organize a company to put up the building. Mr. Lawrence undertook



EMPIRE WRITING ROOM

the project and in a few months had the financial backing that insured its success. He began figuring with architects in various parts of the country, but did not make satisfactory progress until Dr. Franklin W. Hays, of this city, presented

then the holders of the common stock will come in for the balance of the profits. The preferred stock is protected by some \$300,000 worth of furnishings, machinery, etc., which are not included in the mortgages for the ground lease and bonds.

The furnishing of the hotel alone represents an investment of \$200,000. The carpets, which were furnished by the New York store, of this city, constitute the no inconsiderable item of \$40,000—the largest contract of its kind ever let in Indiana. Sander & Recker, of this city, supplied all the furniture, and the magnitude of the investment in this line may be illustrated by citing the fact that there is one bedroom suite in the hotel that cost \$1,500. The linen required to equip the establishment cost \$30,000, the glassware \$3,000 and the silverware is another large item, the service being the finest in the country.

The Claypool includes 450 rooms, 420 of which are bedrooms—384 for guests and the others for the servants. Of the guest rooms 284 have baths, a larger proportion than any other hotel in the United States can show. All the rooms are large, airy, with outside light; all are connected with telephones, and all have the finest mahogany furniture, except the beds, which are of brass. The bathrooms are

fitted with solid porcelain tubs and stands. It will require a force of 200 people to run the Claypool. Mr. Lawrence will be the manager and he has announced his staff as follows:

Maurice Cahill, chief clerk; S. E. Bonville, room clerk; L. E. Bailey, room clerk; George Reeves, night clerk; Daniel Sullivan, mail clerk; Thomas A. Bogue, package clerk; George A. Davis, front clerk; Robert B. Keith, secretary and bookkeeper; Mrs. Margaret Astley, cashier; Mrs. D. B. Hollwell, cashier; Mrs. W. K. Wilson, housekeeper; C. W. Barker, steward; W. Sherwood Doyle, assistant steward; Henry Barton, chef; B. J. Mutschler, head waiter (cafe); John McKinney Stewart, head waiter (American plan); D. R. Williams, chief engineer.

The superintendent has not yet been employed, but Mr. Lawrence expects to announce his selection within a few days. He is at present negotiating with several prominent hotel men who have applied for the position.

Of the 200 employees, forty will be waiters in the American-plan dining room and thirty-five in the cafes. The latter will all be white men. The office force will number twelve, and there will be twenty bell-boys, six elevator boys, two doormen, six attendants in the toilet rooms and two checkroom men. The housekeeper will have a force of thirty-five maids, housemen, painters, upholsterers, etc. The chief engineer will have eleven men under him. The kitchen force will number twenty-five.

The Claypool includes within its walls every appliance and every convenience that makes for the comfort of man. It has its own waterworks plant, drawing its water supply from two drilled wells in the basement, filtration system, electric light plant, ice-making plant, refrigerating and cold storage system and laundry. The building is heated in winter by a fan system that forces hot air into all the apartments, and it is cooled in summer by the same system forcing cold air over the entire establishment. The hotel has every luxury from the Turkish bathroom and barber shop in the basement, to a commodious palm garden and roof garden, including a sun parlor on the second floor, Moorish smoking and lounging room, reading and writing rooms, a parlor on every floor, American plan dining room that will seat four hundred, breakfast room, two cafes, billiard room, bar, private dining rooms, banquet room that will seat five hundred, theater and assembly room with a capacity of one thousand, ballroom and whatnot. Without unusual crowding 1,000 or 1,200 guests can be entertained in the hotel on special occasions.

## WORDS INADEQUATE

In going into details, description falls far short of doing justice to this magnificent hotel. It must be inspected from basement to roof garden to be appreciated. Even the camera can but give a meager idea of the size and beauty of a few of the apartments. There are two entrances—the main entrance on Illinois street, and the ladies' entrance from Washington. Entering from Illinois, to the left are found the telegraph and transfer offices and the elevators; to the right the cigar and news stand. Then comes the grand lobby, said to be the largest hotel lobby in this country, 72x38 feet in dimension, with a 33-foot ceiling, supported by sixteen great pillars. The architecture is Grecian, done entirely in marble, with a few touches of structural iron-work in the form of a massive column resting on a base of gray Livido marble, and are topped with pilasters and capitals of the same. The columns themselves are three feet in diameter, and are fine imitation of Sienna marble. The lobby is lighted with one thousand incandescent globes.

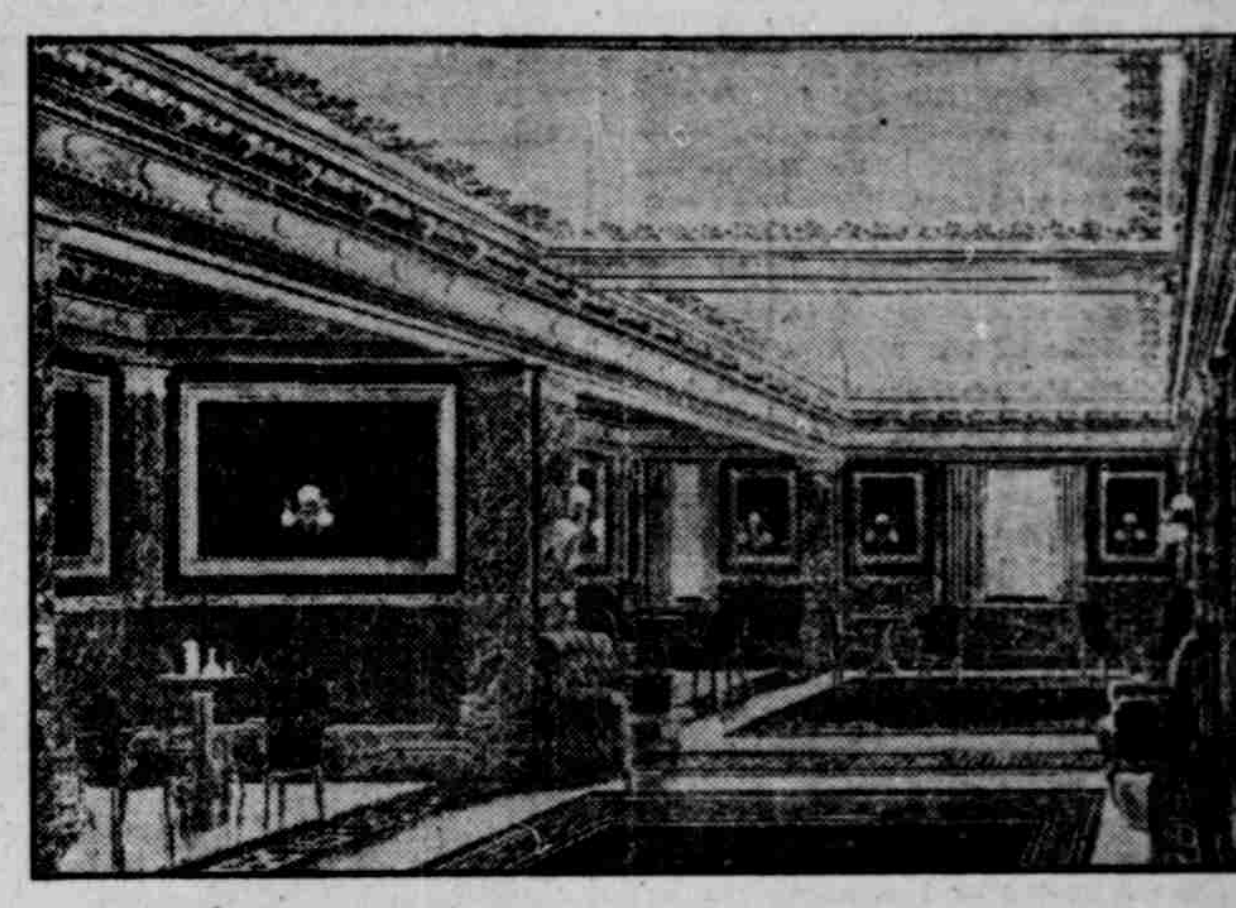
The lobby extends across the north end of the lobby, and is a beautiful creation of Sienna and Livido marbles, mahogany and burnished brass. In one corner is the telephone exchange, with four hundred telephones. On the west side the grand staircase rises to the second floor. The staircase has two approaches and then divides again, giving two entrances to the balcony. The design, which is beautiful because of its simplicity, is carried out in white Vermont marble, with trimmings of the gray Livido.

From the lobby entrance is made to the entries and upholstering in the same rich silk brocade, and the paneling, chairs and table of the same wood, opens to the south of the writing room.

## MOORISH SMOKING ROOM.

The Moorish room, for smoking and lounging, occupies the southeast corner of the second floor. It presents a veritable dream of Oriental luxury and beauty. Along the south side of the second floor are the finest suites in the hotel, and then comes the ordinary, or breakfast room, beautifully decorated in delicate designs with green and old gold draperies. The American plan dining room, on the west side of the second floor, is 40x14 feet in size, and will seat 60 guests. It is finished in old English of the James II style and is lighted by large arch windows, opening on Washington street, and by two double arch domes.

The kitchen, on the north side of the second floor, is a veritable wonderland, embracing every feature of twentieth century culinary progress. Dishes are washed by electricity, silver is polished by the same art, refrigerators are cooled without ice, eggs are cooked by automatic clock devices, scraps and refuse are disposed of by being frozen into blocks of ice, bad air and odors are forced out by fans and the temperature is kept at 72 degrees winter and summer. Two twenty-foot ranges, four five-foot boilers, steam tables, jacks, kettles, a high-pressure steam cooker and a mechanical dishwasher constitute some of the kitchen equipment. In the pantry is the "milkhouse," where the milk is cooled in



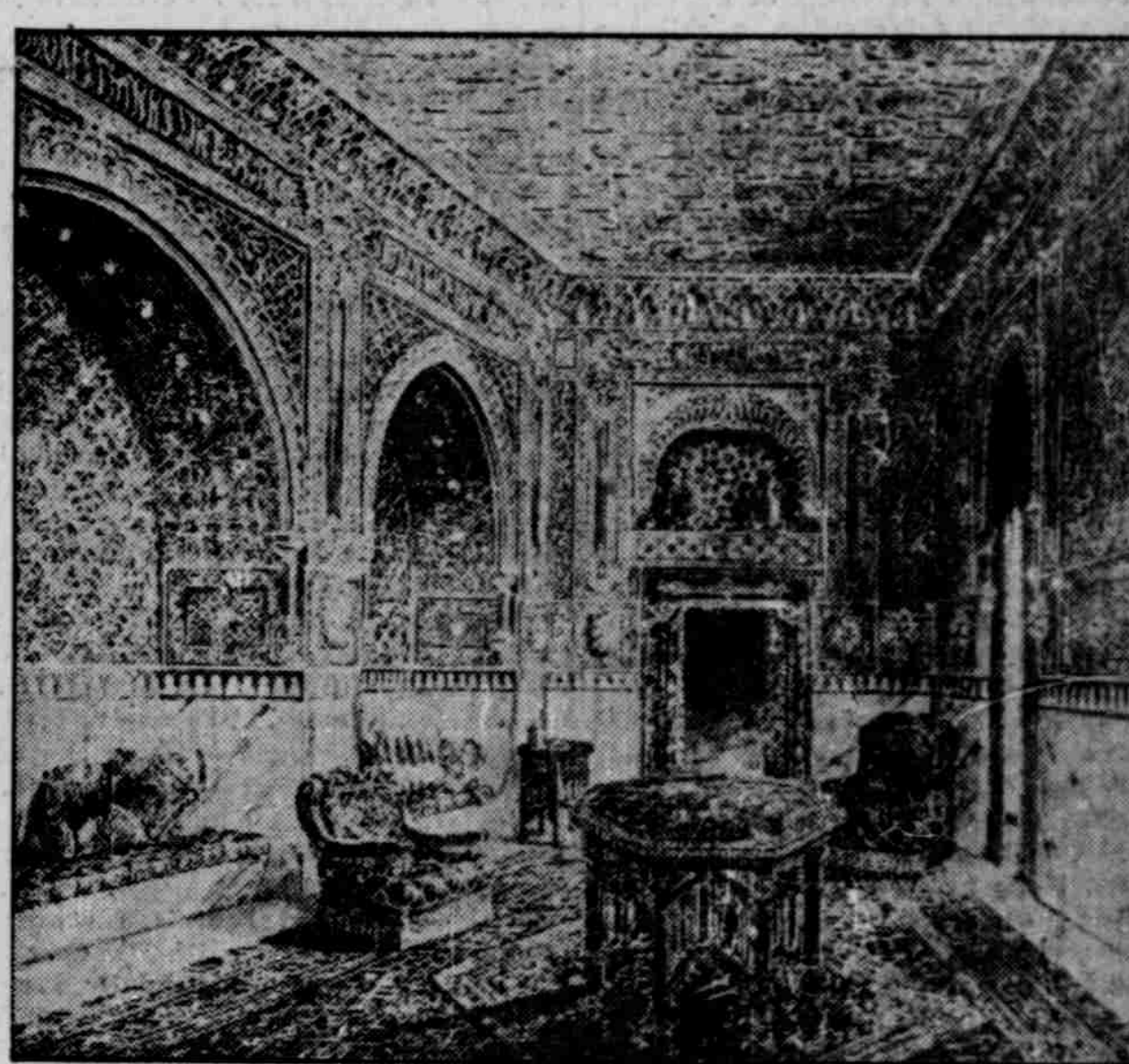
THE POMPEIAN CLUB ROOM

glass jars and ice cream freezers are operated by electric motors. In one corner is an ice chipping machine that either shaves the ice or carves it into cubes of any size.

The theater and assembly hall and ballroom on the eighth floor, the palm garden on the ninth and the roof garden—a veritable corner of old Granada—and a dozen other features of the Claypool merit exhaustive descriptions, but even then it will require a visit to this modern hotel to gain an adequate conception of its magnitude and convenience. The Claypool is many years ahead of Indianapolis, but like all modern enterprises it was undertaken with a view of providing the city with an establishment that would leave nothing to be desired for a decade or two to come.

George B. Swift & Co., of Chicago, were the general contractors for the building, but it is said that they and every subcontractor who has had anything to do with the construction have lost money. There was a fierce competition for the contract, the highest and lowest bids differing over \$200,000, and the successful bidders figured too close to come out with a profit. Henry W. Jensen, of Chicago, has been superintendent of construction, representing the contractors, Mr. Andrews, the architect, and the Indiana Hotel Company.

Mr. Lawrence expects the Claypool to prove a profitable investment. In his career as a hotel man he has conducted some twelve or fifteen different establishments, and he has never failed to make money on any of them. He has been singularly successful with the Spencer and with the English, which he has conducted for the last two years, and he entertains no doubt as to the success of his latest venture.



THE MOORISH SMOKING ROOM

## PICKED UP FROM WAYSIDE

SHORT STORIES OF INTEREST ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

### Booker T. Washington's Visit Suggests a Reminiscence—Justice Stout's House Cleaning.

The presence of Booker T. Washington in Indianapolis the other day suggested a story of how a young Southern woman declined to shake hands with the president of Tuskegee Institute. The story was related by a man who was in Washington at the time Representative Crumpacker introduced his bill for a new congressional apportionment in certain sections of the South. About that time a member of Congress from Alabama conceived the plan of taking a party of excursionists from Washington into his country. Representative Crumpacker was one of the invited guests, but was unable to join the party. One of the excursionists was a young woman who may be known in the story as "Miss Brown." She was from the very heart of the South, and was spending the season in Washington. She had all the prejudices of her people against the colored man. Some friends of her joined the excursion and she went along. It was toward the close of the long session of Congress and very warm. The itinerary of the party included a visit to Tuskegee Institute. It was arranged that President Washington should receive the guests on the lawn. He did so and most of the excursionists being Northern people greeted him cordially. At length it was time for "Miss Brown" to be presented and she came forward. She carried a big fan, for the weather was hot, and wore long, trailing skirts. After she had been presented and as the party was leaving the lawn one of her friends remarked to her: "Were you aware that you did not shake hands with the president?" "Oh, didn't I?" she innocently replied. "Why, I thought I did." That evening "Miss Brown" became confidential with one of her friends. "I couldn't bring myself to shake hands with a colored man,"

she said, "and still I didn't want to refuse; so I made it convenient to work that fan with one hand and clutch my skirts with the other. I hope he didn't notice it."

Justice of the Peace Stout had planned the other afternoon to go home and help his family clean house. The weather was ideal for that sort of work and the "squire" sat in his office all morning planning what he would accomplish that afternoon. About 2 o'clock he started to leave his office for his North Pennsylvania-street home. As he passed out the telephone bell rang and he answered it. It was a call requesting him to be at the county clerk's office at a particular time during the afternoon to perform a marriage ceremony. This rather interfered with his plans, but he decided that he could not afford to miss the fee, so he stayed down town. At the appointed hour he was at the clerk's office and found that the bride and groom were colored. He performed the ceremony and the pair started to leave. "Hold on," said the justice, "there's something else—we usually receive a little pay for these ceremonies." The dusky groom came back and asked how much it was. "Oh, we usually get from \$2 to \$5," said the justice. The young man scratched his head and a troubled smile passed over his countenance as he remarked: "I've been sorry, squire, but to tell the honest truth I haven't got a cent." The justice wished the young couple a happy and prosperous matrimonial journey and went back to his office.

People who went to the circus the other afternoon missed the stentorian voice of Lew Graham, who used to tell of the wonders of the side show while the crowd was gathering for the big show, and later made the polished announcements of the different events in the ring. Graham is an Indiana boy. He left the Ringlings at the close of last season to join the Buffalo Bill show in Europe. He married in England several years ago while with the Barnum & Bailey circus. A few years ago he won the sobriquet of "Big Horn" Graham. Circus men are fond of relating how Graham once got ahead of the Princeton University students. The Barnum show was playing to a big crowd at Princeton, and Graham entered the ring to announce the concert features that would follow the close of the circus performance. The students were determined he should not make the announce-

ment and hooted and yelled each time he began. Finally he took the ring and passed into the dressing room. "I'll make that announcement if its last thing I do on earth," he declared. A few minutes later attired as a countryman Graham made his way into the audience and took a seat near the top row about the center of the big tent. Of course no one recognized him. After watching the ring for a few minutes he suddenly placed his hand to his side and gave a gasp. He would have fallen had not some one caught him. "Is there a doctor present," he faintly cried, and his appearance indicated that he was in great pain. In an instant the attention of the people were diverted from the ring and everything was excitement. In the midst of this Graham arose and pointing his finger at a man near him shouted: "I want you, and you and you (pointing at the others), and in fact everybody in this tent to stay for the concert that will be on in a few minutes." The students were amazed to go ahead that they allowed Graham to extend and make his regular announcement without interruption.

## BUTLER COLLEGE NOTES.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma gave a spread on Pleasant run Thursday evening. The Delta Tau initiated the following Wednesday night: Carl Barnett, Chester Forsyth and Evelyn Holloway. Miss Nina Ely, Miss Bernice Russell and Mr. Horace Russell are spending Sunday with Miss Lulu Keller at Kokomo.

Miss Phila Phils will give a spread Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Laura Parker, on the corner of Washington street and Downey avenue.

Mr. J. H. O. Smith, of Valparaiso, Ind., who is in Greenfield attending the state conference of the Christian churches spoke in chapel Sunday morning.

The Pi Beta Phi had a literary meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. C. Brown, entertaining the fraternities and friends of the college. The program was given by Mrs. D. C. Brown, who read a paper on "Modern College Culture," which was followed by two songs by Mrs. D. C. Brown. The dining room was tastefully decorated in green and white. The hostesses were Misses Edna Cooper, Maria Leonard, Pearl Leedy, Pearl McElroy, Edith Fannie Minor, Nargena Brooks and Laura Parker.

An entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Edna Cooper, for the benefit of the baseball team. The main feature of the evening will be a one-act farce comedy from the German, entitled "The Obstinate Family." It was presented in 1853 at Theater Royal, London,

and in Chicago under the name of "A Woman's Word." It was written by Otis Skinner and Mr. Irwin in the cast. The play is full of humorous situations and closes with a pleasing finale. The cast is: Lucy, a servant, Charlotte Powell; Mr. Hardwood, Jesse McKinney; Mrs. Hardwood, Florence Moore; Helen, a friend, Helen Downing; James, Harford's servant, John Mitchell.

## CONCERNING RACE SUICIDE

Great Men Had No Children, Though They May Have Wanted Them.

Collier's Weekly. A Philadelphia citizen, enraged at Dr. Roosevelt's prescriptions to a suicidal race, cites, as evidence that the wisest men do not rear big families, these characters in history: Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Paine, Clay, Webster, Emerson, Whitman, Phillips Brooks, Plato, Aristotle, Shakespeare, Goethe, Carlyle, Spencer, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Confucius, Zoroaster, Buddha, Moses and Mohammed. It is an imposing list, though hardly fair in some of its details. Napoleon certainly did the best he could, Washington's infidelity was no conclusion of his wisdom, and the citation of Jefferson and others shows a certain innocence in the historian. 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